To take another instance: the Society of St. Vincent de Paul—an international association of Catholic laymen engaging systematically in personal service of the poor—was founded in the middle of the last century by Antoine Frederic Ozanam, a distinguished jurist and historian, who desired (as he put it) "to insure my faith by works of charity". He belonged, according to the accepted account, to an old French Jewish family: being great-grand-nephew of Jacques Ozanam, the most eminent French mathematician of the age of Louis XIV, whose *Recreations MatMmatiques et Scientifiques* continued to enjoy a vogue and to be translated into foreign tongues 150 years after they first appeared. It is asserted, too, that St. Francesco of Paola, who founded the order of the Minims in 1436, was the son of a Jewess.

Turning to the Protestant Church, Sir Culling Eardley, a descendant of the Jewish financier, Sampson Gideon, was founder of the Evangelical Alliance, which secured the independence of the Bulgarian Church and the abolition of the penal laws against the Catholics in Sweden. Michael Solomon Alexander, formerly minister to the Plymouth Synagogue, was responsible for the Anglican missionary activity which established the influence of the Church of England in the Holy Land, and for the foundation of the Anglican Bishopric of Jerusalem, of which he was the first incumbent. Again, Dr. Isaac Capadose was associated with the disciples of Irving in launching the Catholic Apostolic Church; Felix Adler was

the founder of the Ethical Culture movement; and Maximilian Low (father of Sir Sidney and Sir Maurice Low) collaborated with Charles Annesley Voysey in the foundation of the Theistic Church,

Finally, the father of Church history in the modern sense is Johann August Wilhelm Neander, originally named David Mendel, who embraced Christianity only